by the Chinese Government was received until the 21st ultime, the day the bill which I have just approved was presented to me, when a telegram from our Minister at Pekin to the Secretary of State announced the refusal of the Chinese Government to exchange ratifications of the treaty, unless further discussion should be had with a view to shorten the period stipulated in the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, and to change the conditions agreed on, which should entitle any Chinese laborer who might go back to China to return again to the United

By a note from the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of China to the Secretary of State, received on the evening of the 25th uitimo (a copy of which is herewith transmitted, together with the reply thereto), a third amend-ment is proposed, whereby the certificate, under which any departing Chinese laborer alleging the possession of property in the United States would be enabled to return o this country, should be granted by the Chinese Consu instead of the United States collector, as had been pro-vided in the treaty. The obvious and necessary effect of this last proposition would be practically to place the execution of the treaty beyond the control of the United

CHANGES MADE BY CHINA IN THE TREATY. Article I of the treaty proposed to be so materially altered had, in the course of the negotiations, been settled in acquiesence with the request of the Chinese plent-potentiary, and to his expressed satisfaction. In 1886, as appears in the documents heretofore referred to, the Chinese Foreign Office had formally proposed to our Minister strict exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States without limitation, and had otherwise and more definitely stated that no term whatever for exclusion was definitely stated that no term whatever for exclusion was necessary, for the reason that China would of itself take steps to prevent its laborers from coming to the United In the course of the negotiations that followed suggestions from the same quarter led to the insertion behalf of the United States, of a term of "thirty years," and this term, upon the representations of Chinese plentpotentiary, was reduced to "twenty years," and finally so agreed upon.

Article II was wholly of Chinese origination, and to

that alone owes its presence in the treaty. And it is here pertinent to remark that everywhere in the United States haws for the colletion of debts are equally available results and ended to the thought respect to race, sex, nationally or place of residence, and equally with the citizens or of the United States recovery can be had in any court of justice in the United States by a subject of China. can be enforced in the usual way by him, or by his as signee or atterney, in our courts of justice. In the respect it cannot be alleged that there exists the slighter discrimination against Chinese subjects, and it is a notable fact that large trading firms and companies, and individua merchants and traders of that nation are profitably es tablished at numerous points throughout the Union, in whose hands every claim transmitted by an absent Chinaman, of a just and lawful nature, could be com-The admitted and paramount right and duty of every

Government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retard the prosperity or are detrimental to the moral and physical health of the people, must be regarded as a recognized camen of international law and intercourse. China her-self has not descended from this floctrine, but has, by the expressions to which I have referred, led us confidently to rely upon such action on her part in co-operation with from our country. This co-operation has not, h been accorded us. Thus, from the unexpected and disappointing refusal of the Chinese Government to confirm the acts of its authorized agent, and to carry into effect an international agreement, the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that Government for our acceptance, and which had feely the Subject of long and eareful deliberation, an emergency has arisen, i which the Government of the United States is calle upon to act in self-defence by the exercise of its legis lative power. I cannot but regard the expressed domand on the part of China for a re-examination and renewed discussion of the topics so completely covered by mutual treaty stipulations as an indefinite postponement and practical abandonment of the objects we in view, to which the Government of China may justly

THE PRESENT BILL AN ACT OF SELF-DEFENCE. The facts and circumstances which I have related lead me, in the performance of what seems to me to be my official duty, to join the Congress in dealing legislatively with the question of the exclusion of Chinese laborers, in lieu of further attempts to adjust it by international agreement. But while thus exercising our undoubted right in the interest of our people and for the general welfare of our country, justice and fairness seem to require that some provision should be male, by act or joint resolution, under which such Chineso laborers as shall actually have embarked on their return to the United States before the passage of the law this day approved, and are now on their built lang be permitted to be not redistrible thive duly tond lawfully obtained and shall the one certificates here-tefore issued permitting them to seeken. Thee with the provisions of existing law.

fore issued permitting them to recur, the Three with the provisions of existing law.

Nor should our resource to legislative measures of exclusion cause us to retire from the offer we have made to indemnify such Chinese subjects as have suffered damage through violence in the remote and comparatively unsettled portions of our country at the hands of lawless men. refore I recommend that, without acknowledging legal liability therefor, but because it was stipulated in the treaty which has failed to take effect, and in a spirit of humanity, belitting our Nation, there be appropriated the sum of \$276,619.75, payable to the Chinese Minister at this capital, on behalf of his Government, as full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects in the manner and under the circumstances mentioned. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, October 1, 1888.

## HOW CALIFORNIA TAKES THE MESSAGE. A SOP TO DEMOCRATS AND MUGWUMPS-WHAT THE JUDGES AND COLLECTOR WILL DO.

San Francisco, Oct. 1 (Special).-The signing of the Chinese Exclus on bill did not create so teuch of a sensation here as it would have done if there were any positive assurance that it would stop the influx of coolies. No one could tell what would be the result, but the majority, judging from past experience declare that the Supreme Court will sustain habeas corpus landings, in which case this bill, like the old Exclusion Act, will prove a dead letter. Judge Ogder Hoffman, who is the best authority on this subject on the coast, said to-day; "This bill, I think, will co off prior residents, but about certificate men, of whom there must be about 36,000 I can't say. There will be a test case made at once, for as soon as a landing is refused to a Chinaman with a certificate, a wrishall make such writ returnable in the Circuit Court, then the appeal from my decision or Judge Sawyer's will go direct to the United States Supreme Court."

Collector Hager says: "The whole question turn on allowing the Chinese to land on ball after taking out habeas corpus writs. They usually forfelt their bail, and reman in the country, and the law can't reach them. The United States Supreme Court has never yet decided whether Chinese awaiting examina tion on writs may be landed on bail." The Collector added that, in all probability, he would, as soon as officially instructed, refuse a landing to Chinese, whether bearing certificates or not, unless write o habezs corpus were issued from the courts, in which case the matter goes out of his hands. There are at present about 2,000 Chinese on the

ocean heading for this part. The steamship Belgie is due next Thursday with 800; the steamer Dake of Westminster, which touched at Vincouver last night on her way to this port from Hong Kong, hes 273 aboard; the City of Pekin and Arabic left Hong Kong on September 18 and 27 respectively, each carrying about 500 Celestials. If a landing is refused to thes 2.000, and it certainly will be, the question arise whether the courts will permit them to come ashed on bail, pending decision by the courts, or will make them stay aboard their steamers. This is a conun drum which nobody as yet can, or will, answer, not even the Federal Judges. The Custom House officers estimate that 36,000 Chinese who have certificate are still in China. The Pacific Mail Steamship Com pany has cabled orders to Hong Kong to sell no more tickets to Chinese, unless accompanied by letters guaranteeing payment of return passage.

The Republicans here fired 100 gons on receipt of the news of the signing of the bill, which was passed only by the hard work of Republican Senators. Chinese question has long since passed out of the partisan stage here, as the community is united in favor of rigid exclusion of the coolies. "The

Chronicle" will say, editorilly, to-morrow: It is more than probable that the message is meant as a sop to the Democrats and Mugwumps of the East, who have been demanding that the bill be velocit. To them the needs of California and the Coast are as nothing, and they have been urging the President to yet the Southern Democrats in the Senate, and it is probably to placate these two elements of his party that Cleve land adopted the unusual course of explaining his approva by a long message. The warmest thanks of the Pacific Const are due to the earnest Republican Senators who stood up and fought bravely for the bill, and by their efforts saved it in spite of all the trickery and chicanery which the Democrats sought to defeat It in the Senate California knows who are her friends, and will not forgo

hem.

Slipping Past the Palate
without nanseating those who take them, the little, sugarceated granules, known all over the land as Dr. Pierce's
pleasant Pargative Peliets, pristing an effect upon the
leasels very different from that of a disagreeable, violes
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THAT " CONFIDENTIAL " CIRCULAR. SENATOR HALE OFFERS A RESOLUTION OF INOUIRY IN REGARD TO IT.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO BE ASKED TO INFORM THE SENATE WHY SUCH AN ORDER WAS ISSUED, AND TO REPORT ALL CHANGES ALREADY MADE

UNDER ITS PROVISIONS-MR. COCKRELL TO REPLY TO MR. HALE TO DAY. Washington, Oct. 1 (Special).-Mr. Hale offered in the Senate to-day a resolution of inquiry touching the extraordinary "confidential" circular issued by General Benet which is likely to lead

to some interesting revelations. After quoting the text of the circular in full, the resolution read : Whereas, It is alleged that, in pursuance of such order, changes and removals of persons employed by the Gevernment in the United States arsonis and armories have been made, and that honorably discharged soldiers of the Union Army, and their wives and children, have thus been removed; therefore,

thus been removed; therefore,
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby
directed to forthwith transmit to the Senate full Information as to the order above named, and to state fully what
necessities of the department required that said order necessities of the department required that said order should be issued, and to further inform the Schate why an order issued from the Military Department of the Government, upon public business, was marked " Confidential"; and also to report fully all changes that have been made of persons employed in the United States arsenals and armories since said order was issued, and especially to inform the Senate whether, at the Rock Island Arsenal, the wife and children of a former Union

soldler have been removed under said order. Mr. Hale remarked that he had not believed that there was an officer in the War Department, from the highest to the lowest, who would begin such proceedings as were indicated by that order There was nothing in the previous history or record of the Secretary of War that would have led him (Mr. Hale) to believe that the Secretary would have permitted or authorized the issuing of sach a effectiar, extending party proscription to women and children. The small places in the arsenals had been always regarded and accepted as fit places for old soldiers of the Union and for their widows and daughters, where women could be empleyed; and he ventured to say that in the years which had elapsed between the close of the war and March, 1885, no question had ever been asked as to the politics of one of these soldiers or of their widows or daughters. He quoted from "The New-York Sun" an editorial paragraph approving General Benet's circular. and welcoming Mr. Endicott " to the ranks of the great, happy and invincible array of spoilsmen."

Senator Cockrell objected to the passage of the resolution under the rules thus giving Secretary Endicott and General Benet another twenty-four hours in which to recover from their astonishment, and, peradventure, to find some excuse for their extraordinary war on women and children.

There is some reason to believe that Senator Hale's resolution of inquiry might have been profitably breadened so as to include the Engineer Bareau and other bureaus of the War Department, as well as the Ordnance Bureau. In an editorial published in an Administration paper here yesterday, defending the Endicott-Benet confidential" order, it is asserted that the order is in accordance with a policy that Secretary Endicott adopted more than two years ago in dealing with the extensive patronage of the various branches of the War Department." Several months ago publications in Western Democratic newspapers indicated that the large force in the great quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., was undergoing a proce's of "purification" by the removal of Republican employes and the

the removal of Republican employes and the appointment of Democrats in their places. It is ramoved that a like process has been adopted in the Engineer Barcau, and that Democrats "are invoced" in the employment of men on work for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Trom the composure with which the publication of the Benet order has been received by officials of the Ware Department, it is not unfair to infer that the staff bureaus of that Department have been received manufactured as applitical amenines to assist in the attempt to re-elect Grover Cleveland. It is openly admitted by Administration partisans that the scale was tipped in favor of Captain Lawton's recent premotion to the rank of Major and Assistant Inspector-General, and against his competitor, Captain Bourke, by the political influence of the Democratic Senators and Representatives from Indiana, who united in urging Lawton's preferment. Major Lawton is a gallant soldier and an accomplished officer, but it is a fact that his promotion was due less to his merits than to the Democratic influence exerted in his behalf.

FIRING BLANK CARTRIDGES AT THE TRUSTS Washington, Oct. 1 (Special.)-Several more big blank cartridges were fired at the "trusts" to-day, against which Captain Tappertit Mills has ordered the word "denounced" to be written. The car-tridges were loaded and fired by Texas Democrats and were harmless. The one which made the loud est noise came from a cunning ambuscade laid by Mr. Lanham. He did not crack a smile when it exploded. The report declared that it "is the sense of the Rouse" that the remainder of

should be devoted to legislation to demolish "trusts," As the House lacks only some five-score members hen a quorum is demanded, the harmless humoof Lanham's proposition was evident to the dulles comprehension, but he was not satisfied and therefore moved its reference to the Committee on Rule That committee has not held a meeting for months nd its chairman, Speaker Caritsle, if he were it vashington, would not dare to call it together washington, would not dare to call it together. Nothing more will be heard of Lanham's resolution before the Presidential election, and probably not afterward. It was supplemented by one or two bills "to prevent trusis," which were referred to the pigeon-holes of the Judiciary Committee; and the currain was then rang down on the twenty-third act of the great hemocratic larce entitled: "Trusts, or How Not to Do It."

ANOTHER CLEEK FOR KILGORE'S COMMITTEE Wushington, Oct. 1 (Special).-The House Committee on Enrolled Bills, of which Kilgore, of Texas, is acting chairman, has asked for an additional cierk during the remainder of the present session, to be paid from september 27 at the rate of 25 per day. It appears om this that the committee has already taken time by the forelock, and that the additional clerk was employed last week. There was some inquiry to day as to where the regular clerk of the committee is, who receives a daily stipend of \$6. Can it be that he has gone to Michigan to help Chairman Fisher in his esperate campaign for re-election? Certainly committee does not need the services of two clerks. The only general appropriation bill which remains to be enrolled is the General Leficiency bill. Indefinite leave of absence was to-day granted to no less than twenty members of the house, "on account of lia-portant business."

DELAYING THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Washington, Oct. 1 (Special).—Chairman Dunn, of the Committee on Merchant Marine to-day moved that the rules of the House be suspended and that the Senate bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua be passed. Although the Howas very thin, it was not supposed by the friends of the bill that any member would raise the question of a quorum to delcat it. General Spinola, of New-York, however, promptly demanded a second for the motion, and announced that 161 members must pass

motion, and announced that 101 members must pass between the tellers before he would yield. As not more than one hundred members could be found in the District of Columbia to-day, Chairman Bunn ralized the hopelessness of his situation and withdrew his motion.

General Spinola's opposition seemed to be based on the ground that nobody had been to see him about the measure, against which, he said, many respectable citizens of New York had submitted a strong protest. There is no prospect that the bill will pass the House before next winter.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. Washington, Oct. 1 .- The Senate has confirmed the

following nominations: Judges of Probate in Utah-Thomas Brandon, Pardon Dodds, John A. Marshall, Francis L. Daggett harles Foote, S. V. Frazier, William Goodwin, S. V. Haraness, Charles A. Herman, Jacob Johnson, L. B.

Harkness, Charles A. Herman, Jacob Johnson, L. B. Kinney, William G. Siark, Henry Shields. Charles E. Boyle, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of Washington Territory.
Lambert Tree, of Hilmois, to be Minister to Eussia. Secretaries of Legation—Charles K. Holliday, Venezueia: Howard Martin, China; Henry L. Vilas, Argentine Republic; Henry R. Whitehouse, Mexico.

Professor George Davidson, of California, to be member of the Mississippi River Commission.

John G. Parkhurst, of Michigan, to be Minister to Belgium.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, Oct. 1 .- To-day's bond offerings aggre gated \$1,685,900, as follows: Coupon 4s-\$50,000 at 129 1-2.

Registered 4s-\$1,000,000 at 129 1-2 ex-Interest. Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD,
for lecturers, teachers, attdents elergymen, lawvers and
brain-workers generally.

875,000 at 120 1-2, \$1,000 at 130, \$80,000 at 130, 87,900 at 130, \$100,000 at 120 1-2, \$11,000 at 129 1-4. Registered 4 1-7 -- \$50,000 at 108, \$25,000 at 108 \$250,000 at 108, \$4,000 at 107 1-4.

\$250,000 at 108, \$4,000 at 107 1.4.

The following were accepted: \$50,000 registered 4s, at 129; 41.2s, registered, \$80,000, \$25,000 and \$250,000, at 108; \$4,000 at 107.4, and \$200 at 107. In speaking of the present system of bond purchases to-day, a prominent Treasury official remarked that on the prices paid to-day by the Treasury for bonds, viz., 10s for four and a halfs, and 129 for fours the Government realizes on the four and a halfs 1.81 per cent per annum, and on the fours 2.12 per cent. It hus appears, he said, that those who sell four and a halfs realize a considerably larger profit than those who sell fours. The fours and a halfs mature in 1891 and the fours in 1907.

A GENTLE HINT TO GOVERNMENT CLERKS. THEY WILL HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF SUBSCRIB-ING TO THE DEMOCRATIC FUND.

Washington, Oct. 1 (Special).-The local mails during the last week have been burdened with cards inclosed in scaled envelopes and addressed to Govclerks, messengers, watch officers, ernment charwomen and other laborers. ployes in the several executive departments, pureaus and offices in the United States Capitol. This circular is headed "Democratic National Com-Below is a true copy of the circular, except that the office address of Major Jones and the post-office address of James L. Norris, the other agent of the National Committee, are emitted:

"The rooms of the Advisory Committee and treasurer for the District of Columbia are at street, second floor. Major Charles S. Jones will be in attendance from S.a. m. to 11 p. m., and has authority to receipt for all contributions made to him. Remittances by mail should be addressed to James L. Norris, and will receive prompt acknowledgment."

The sending of this circular through the mails to Government officers and employes by an agent and an "ndvisory member" of the Democratic Na tional Committee, is a plain violation of the penal provision of the Civil Service law, to which attention has repeatedly been called by The Tribung. The people engaged in it know that their doings are un-lawful. If not, why does Major Jones advertise that he will be on hand to receive contributions daily until almost midnight? He is doing work which will not bear the light of day. It is for Government clerks and other employes to consider whether they ean afford to incur the risk of helping Major Jones and Mr. Norris to violate the law. Most of the and air. Norris to violate the law. Most of them ought to be aware that in contributing money for political purposes through those agents to a committee of which Senators Gorman. Kenna. Pasco and Ransom, Senator-elect Barbone and Representative Scott are members, they will be guilty of a violation of law and liable to prosecution and punishment, for the penal sections of the law apply to the giver as well as to the recipient.

## THE TRUST INVESTIGATION MAY REST.

TO TAKE ACTION TO DAY WHETHER THE IN QUIRY SHALL PROCEED AT ONCE.

State Senators Arnold, the chairman of the Gen eral Laws Committee; O'Connor and Walker were in the city last night, ready to continue the investigation into the trust combinations, in case a majority of the committee are ready to go on with it. of the remaining four Senators-Coggeshall, Repub-Hean, and Langbein, Linson and Ives, Democraticmet the other members of the committee, although they had been requested to do so. Senator Linsu sent word that he could not get to the city, and he and Senator Lang in are both willing to let the matter rest until after the heat of the campaign has had a chance to cool off.

The other members of the committee, except Senator Ives, who is endeavoring to bolster up some political capital for Tammany Hall out of his appar ent eagerners to continue the investigation, would probably be willing to postpone the inquiry until that time. Nearly all of the members of the committee are actively at work for the party to which they belong, and would be just as well satisfied to let it rest for the next few weeks. Those members of the committee who are in town will meet this morning, when it will be decided whether to continue

PHYSICIANS LISTEN TO DR. VON ESMARCH. Dr. Von Esmarch, of Kiel, Germany, delivered lecture last evening before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of German Physicians on "Neurosis of Joints The pleasant parlers of the Arion Club at Fifty-ninth st, and Park-ave. were well filled with an audience of some two hundred physicians and surgeons of New York and the neighboring cities. After Dr. Von Esmarch had finished his interesting lecture, the subject was discussed by those present. At the close of the discussion the members of the society and their guests adjourned from the lecture-room and spent a couple of enjoyable hours at a dinner given in hono of Dr. Von Esmarch. Among those present were; Drs L. Weber, president of the society; Freudenthal, Ritter, of Brooklyn; Boysen, of Booklyn; Jones, Sachs Kretzschmar, of Brooklyn; McClellan, of Brooklyn Gray, Guden, Steins and Professor Lange.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN PITTSBUEG. Pittsburg, Oct. 1 (Special).-The State Superinetion Mr. Higher, to-da decided against Father Sheedy in the parochial school matter. Father Sheedy's church and parochial school are located in the Eighteenth Ward of this A majority of the citizens are Catholics and they elected a Catholic School Board which leased to Father Sheedy four unoccupied rooms of the publi school building for parochial school purposes both schools have been conducted in the same building since the first Monday in September. There was no since the first Morday in September. There was no jar because the public school principal and his assistants are Catholes. Father Sheedy had nuns for assistants. The Protestants were mitch licensed at the action of the School board, and in mass-meeting passed a resolution instructing a committee to call upon Superintendent Higbee, who in reply writes a letter condemning the use of a public school building for a parechial school as Higgal.

THE SCICIDE WAS CERTAINLY SEBORM. The young man who committed suicide by sheoting himself in the head in his room at the Hoffman Hous on September 11 was identified by Edward D. Griffith vesterday as Edwin Victor Secbohm, the author of framatization of "Little Lord Faunthony." Mr. Griffith was sent here by the father of the young man. He called on Coroner Messemer yesterday morning an the carry on Corone and the electing of the suicide relect to see the effects and the electing of the suicide of the Coroner a companied him to the Hollman House where the identification was clearly established. Mr. Griffiths then produced a letter from the father Honry Scebalms, authorizing him to make investigation Henry Seebohm, authorizing him to make investigath into the death of his son. In another letter from it same source he was instructed to bring back it young man's papers and jewelry, but not his clothes and pistol. The body will not be removed to Eng-

SWEARING IN ELECTION INSPECTORS. John J. O'llrien was busily engaged yesterday evening in swearing in the Republican election inspectors at Police Headquarters. There appeared 1,526 inspectors out of 1,712. The others will be sworn in on Wednesday evening.

SHOPPERS DELIGHTED BY FINE MILLINERY. The old and trustworthy dry goods house of Lord : Taylor had its annual "Fall Opening" day in milling and cloakings yesterday, and these departments at the Broadway store were well filled all day by throngs of delighted shoppers. "How beautiful?" "How levely "Isu't that just too sweet for anything?" and similar expressions were heard on all sides in these two depart ments when a Tribune reporter was in the store, of the new things shown in cloaks is the Conne a cloak especially designed for evening wear, mide in all colors, and lined with plain or checked silks. Hand some garments are shown in the shape of plush New markets, in all colors, embroidered and trimmed with fur. Another novelty is the circulars of veivet or plus with a deep Russian collar of fur extending down th front. Beautiful long plush embroidered cloaks, trimm with Alaska sable, and combination cloth and plush er broidered cloaks are also shown. In jackets a neat thing is a cloth jacket, in all colors, embroidered, and with an embroidered vest, and there are also plain cents, embroidered, in light and dark colors.

In the millinery department a novelty is a large poke bonnet of steel gray velvet, the rim made entirely of

French gray estrich feathers, with trimming of estrich tips and steel gray gres grain ribbon ties. A beautiful set of turban, bea and muff, made by Madame Margaret Cretaux, of Paris, attracts the eyes of all the fair sex The turban is of sage green cloth, embreldered with dalsies; the edge is of white grere, dotted with sec-pearls, and the ties are of narrow cream meire. The must to match is of cloth and grere, and the boa is o ere. The "La Tosca" is a charming hat, with chealile embraidered rim, trimmed with gray ostrict tips, caught in front with a bow of green ribben, with a steel buckle. It is the work of Virot, of Paris Another beauty is an evening turban, the crown mad-entirely of shaded green leaves, the binding of olive velvet, trimmed in front with old rose velvet and pink and red moss-rose buds, the trimming excipit with a Indeed, everything that a lad can desire in the shape of cloaks or head wear can b

FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS.

I make this statement. I suffered with severe higher and bladder complaint and painful gravel deposits. N. Y., with this result. The discuss has released its hold, and I look forward to spending the balance of my ife free from bodily terture and with a heart grateful for the heedleine which afords me so pleasant a pro-poet—flev. S. C. Chanfler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. If your druggis does not keep the heedleine, alaress the properties, non-dout, N. Y. Price \$1, 6 for \$5.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S PAVORITE REMEDY.

PROTECTION AND BUSINESS. cratte party struck a poor innocent sheep, then it was free trade. Take the tariff off It's a conspiracy in favor of cotton and against all tariffs. They say if we can get of cotton and against all tariffs. THESE DRY GOODS MEN TALK BOTH.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE BRIGHT PROS-PECTS IN THIS STATE. IOHN F. PLUMMER POINTS OUT THE DUTY OF REPUBLICAN BUSINESS MEN-COLONEL CARR

GIVES AN ENTERTAINING AND IN-

STRUCTIVE ADDRESS ON FREE TRADE EAST AND WEST-SPEECHES BY W. E. MASON AND OTHERS.

The wholesale dry-goods men were out in force for the Republican ticket last night. In numbers and in enthusiasm their mass-meeting in the large ball of the Cooper Union was fully equal to any of the great Republican demonstrations that have taken place there during the present campaign. Over thirty minutes before the hour appointed for the meeting to begin there was standing room only in the house, and in a few minutes more the aisles were filled and the entrances were choked with people anxious to take part in the meeting.

Nearly all of those present, as was indicated by their blue badges of American-made silk with gilt lettering, were members of the Wholesale Dry-Goods Harrison and Morton Club, under whose suspices the gathering took place. For half an hour before 8 o'clock arrived, a musical entertainment, in which nearly every one present joined heartily in the choruses, was given. Lafayette Sykes led in the singing of patriotic campaign songs. Many women were in the audience and oined in the singing and the expressions of enthusiasm. R. H. Mohr, of the Home Market Club, of Boston, drew some amusing charcoal sketches, in which the Free Traders were ridiculed and the Republican principles were illustrated.

WELL-KNOWN MEN ON THE PLATFORM. At intervals during this preliminary jubilee the lively young men from the dry-goods district gave rousing cheers for Harrison and Morton, and or Miller and Cruger and shouted in chorus " No, no, no free trade!" and greeted with shouts of welcome the prominent men who took seats upon the platform. Among these were John F. Plummer, president of the club; ex-Senator James Otis, Colonel William L. Strong, W. B. Fuller, vicepresident of the club; Richard M. Lush, Colonel Clark E. Carr, Sigourney W. Fay, A. L. Plummer, W. E. Mason, of Iffinois; Senator Fassett, General Samuel J. Creok, E. J. Moore, A. W. Kingman, E. H. Currie, M. W. Cooper, David G. Hill, Marvin Wood, John L. Salisbury, George P. Avery, E. W. Holbrook, J. M. Wentz, jr., Colonel George P. Clark, William Harrington, James Breath, H. J. Swift and Captain R. H. Staub, of Virginia, who fought under Stonewall Jackson and was for thirty years a Democrat, but is now for Harrison Morton. After the homage of a mighty and prolonged cheer had been paid to General Harrison as a banner bearing a large portrait of him was unfurled, Vice-President Fuller tepped to the front of the platform and the usiness of the evening began in earnest.

Mr. Fuller, in calling the meeting to order, aid that the club proposed to make the campaign unsical, like the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and told of the singing and speaking which take place daily at 12:30 p. m., at the hendquarters of the club, No. 324 Broadway, to which all were invited. They proposed to have five weeks of singing around the Democratic camp until, like the walls of Jericho, the stronghold of free trade fell with a mighty erash. (Applause, He introduced as the chairman of the meeting John F. Plummer, "the Plumed Knight of the dry-goods district and president of this club," FOINTS MADE BY JOHN F. PLUMMER.

Mr. Plummer was received with cheering again and again renewed, and "What's the matter with Plummer? He's all right!" When silence was restored he spoke in substance as follows:

Lantes and Gentlemen, Fellow Ottrens, Fellows of the Citizenship of America (applause): Do you know what that means? Was ever anything so good given to am by the Creator as the privilege of American citizen-hip! Do you think of its opportunities and advantages and of the feast that it invites you to, and that every man in this land, no matter how humble, can take his seat on the highest piatform! (Applause.) It offers education, prosperity—everything that is ennobling and that lifts a man up. No other country in the world offers to its cit sens such privileges as this land of ours. One thing has made our citizenship so valuable, and that is what our forefathers brought with them when they landed on Plythere they might have freedom to work out their destiny. one word was their keynote and it is ours-industry

After dwelling upon the importance of fostering American industry, Mr. Plummer continued: I am glad, as president of the Wholesaie Dry-Goods (arrison and Morton Club, to meet here so many dry-goods men and so many mechanics as I see present here to-might. I speak to you to-night as business men, and I venerate that phrase as representing those who have inter-ests beyond the power of destruction by the windy offerings of windy brains. I beg of you as practical men to see to t that we have an honest count and an honest election, so estaged that the Democrats shall not be permitted t assisted that the Principal in this election which, with an amount bullot, is sure to be ours. (Applance.) I want you to remember that the Republican party is the friend f the westingman and of every man who tries to lift him-elf to a higher standard of living. Don't let the devil free trade rule our land with its polson, its dynamite of free chale rule our land with a possed, its spatial can attack us. I beg of you, then, women, wives, sweethearts, to exert your influence that the right may prevail. I'll not detain you longer. (Cries of "Go on!") We'll have a song. COLONEL CARR'S EFFECTIVE ADDRESS.

After another stirring campaign song, Colonel Clark E. Carr, of Himois, was introduced. After the tempest of applause with which he was greeted had subsided, he said in part.

You have to do in your great association with the different interests in the country. These industries that we sustain through you in the West are monaced as bey have not been for a long time by the Mills bill. And now the Democrats are heading in the East. They say they are not for free trade, after all their doings for half a century end all the utterances of Carlisle, Watterson and the Fresident himself. But when they come into Illineis they say let us sell where we can sell the dearest and buy where we can buy the cheapest. Mr. Thurman comes to us and says: "You are taxed from the crowns of your heads to the soles of your feet." He means that we are paying tribute to New-York and Brooklyn and New-Eng-

I remember the time we were taxed in a different way. What a time we had to get the taxes on the farm! Do you know it was often the rule to let the farms go for the taxes! A vast amount of land in Illinois has been equired by those traced titles. We used to see the word "Birmingham" on our calleo, and we'd find "Sheffield" on tools and cutlery, and we'd ask where those places were and find out it was somewhere 'way across the water. (A voice, "English, you know," and laughter.) The taken away-as bad a system as absenteeism in Ireland Is there any wonder why we were poor? Now we buy from you and sell to you both, and there is and will continue to be under that system of interchange the most magnificent free trade country in the world. From New York to San Francisco, from the Penobsest 'way to the Gulf of Mexico, Free Trade' (Loud cheers) The in-ternal tradic of the United States is more than that of Britain, Russia, France, Austria and Hungary combined.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BLAINE We heard how we prospered under a taciff expressed better than any other living man can express it by the greatest and most gifted statesman now living in this coun-try, at the Pole Grounds on Saturday night (enthusiastic cheering and cries of " Blaine, Blaine, J. G. Blaine ") In cheering and cries of "Blaine, Blaine, J. G. Blaine.") In twenty-five years after the tariff was first imposed, Uncle-bum's farm was worth three times as much as it had been for three hundred years before. (Loud cheers.) How fild we get rich so fast? Because we protected our labor.

Gentlemen, it's all labor, labor.

At Eigin 2,000 men and women are employed in watch-making factories. But all the delicate machinery of the watch would be worth cothing if run bock to the of the warch would be original element. They told me in Figin that they go on because there was a protective tasif of 25 per cent In Geneva, Switzerland, I found workmen receiving 60 cents a day for doing work that in Elgin was point

But Mr. Cleveland says that he's opposed to Imported contract labor. in that he currenders the whole queslabelers and importing the goods that they make? It would be better that you import the laborers, because they'd have to be clothed by your dry goods association and fed by us in Illinois. Some people on we can't make as good goods as people on the other side. But cour president, Mr. Plummer, said in a speech in Connotified that no country was better equipped for supplying clothing than America. What is this Mills bill? It is a curious thing. The first thing the authors knew they struck sugar, of which 92 per cent is imported. We thought we were going to have free sugar, but the Louis han planters who are Democrats rose up and had the tax kept at 60 per cent. But when the Demo-

A LESSON FROM ARMENIA. Mr. Blaine (cheers) says John Hancock went one mil to kick a sheep, and Cleveland would go two. I have often thought of that case in the Crimean war when the Turks were hard present for men, and got them in the service from everywhere, the only provision being that the recruits would wear the Turkish uniform and conform the Turkish customs. Two gentlemen were watching a squad of these troops drill. One said to the other: "At 6 o'clock you will see all those fellows kneel down with their faces toward Mecea, and they will be so ex and engrossed that you can step up and kick one of then

" I just dare you to step up and give one of them : kick," said the other. "All right, I'll just do it." So he went up to the kneeling line at 6 o'clock and kicket one of the roldiers. The Turk jumped up to his feet, pulled a shillelagh out of his big, baggy pentaloous, began welting him over the head and shouled: "Next tolme you kick a Tork be molehty certain he was born in Tipperary." (Prologed faughter.) I think the next time Mr. Cleveland kicks a sheep he'll by nighty certain it was not burn in Vermont or Maine.

(Laughter.)
I want to bring you news of good cheer to-night.
We're all right. (Loud cheering.) The same influences that carried Oregon carried Vermont and Maine. (Cheers, These same influences are spreading abroad all length and breath of the State of New-York, all the cities and towns of the North. I tell you, gon emen, that I believe we will carry every Northern (Cheers.) There never was such harmony and union. Men never worked together shoulder to shoulder as they are working now for the Republican ticket in th State of New-York, (Cheers.) You will always win

when you are WHAT MR. CLEVELAND HAS DONE. Grover Cleveland (groans, hisses, hoots and bleating) was elected Mayor, Sheriff, Governor and President by the divisions among Republicans, and by nothing else. (Cheers.) He has been unfaithful to every pledge, unfaithful to the Republicans who supported him, unfaithful to his declara-tion in regard to a second term, unfaithful in regard to the Civil Service, he has betrayed those who are interested in the protection of American industries. He is weighed in the belance and found wanting. (Cheers.)

We have everything to encourage us. . We have splendid candidates, that quiet citizen who has appalled his enemies and surprised his friends by the clearness of his judgment when the fierce light that shines en candidates, was turned upon him, who conducted himself modestly, like a genial American citizen, and who in his that of a screen philosophy as pure and clear as his own life and as invincible as the battalions he led in war. (Five minutes of tremendeus cheering.) you will support "Ben" Harrison! (Renewe (Renewed cheering

And there is that other by his side, who is blessed by the poor of two continents, and has taught the stingy and sordid rich that there is semething better than bonds and stocks and gold. I know you will vote for Levi P. Morton. (Loud and long cheering.) And there is in your own State he who has fought so much for electoral reform, which we have in Hillinois, where instead of having the fine work of Democrats occupying high positions, as you have in New-York, we put them is the pentientlary. (Cheers.) I know you will make Warner Miller Governor. (Loud cheers.)

In Maine and Vermont and Oregon it was not all question of tariff. In every audience to while in Maine I saw private soldiers. They remen most splendid volunteer soldier that ever lived in this country or any other, John A. Logan, (cheers), and how he talked against the vetcing of the soldiers' pensions THE SOLDIERS NOT FORGOTTEN

The people do not forget the soldiers, yet we have a Administration that will without a word surrender Marquis of Lafayette was returning, an old man, to vis land for which he had given his best years, he aske passengers on the ship to be kind enough to direct hit to a hotel in New-York, as the city must be so muc hanged. But when the ship arrived he booming of a thousand cannon, he saw the flag that he oved so well on every tower and spire, his cars we saluted by the sound of many bells, and he found standing on the wharves a hundred thousant people to welcome him. (Cheers.) They did not forget how he had fought side by side with George Washington. (Great cheering.) In this the war-worn veterans who travelled through darkness and gloom and battle all the way from Belmon to Appemattox have evidence that the people do no (Cheers.)

Forget thee! yes, when flowers forget To bloom, and birds to sing. Forget thee! yes, when rivers run Back to their natal springs. When sunlight gilds the depth of night, And starlight makes the noonday bright,

When blighted trees with leaves are gree Then we'll forget thee, not till then." Mr. Carr received an ovation of tremendous ap-lanse at the close of his speech, and the chairman a the name of the meeting thanked him for his loquent words.

ANOTHER PLUMMER SPEAKS. W. C. Plummer, of Dakota, was the next speake-He was received with applause, and told many funny stories that hit the mark each time. He asserted in the course of his remarks that no matter what professions the leaders of the Demoouth Rock and thanked God that they were in a land
outh Rock and thanked God that they were in a land
been they might have freedom to work out their destiny. sought to explain their platform, it was as disloyal now as when the authors of that platform, the authors of the Mills bill, the authors of British Free Trade which it is attempting to foist upon them now, rose in arms, insulted the National flag, and for four bloody years, with England at their back, fought to disrupt the Union, perpetuate slavery, and destroy liberty throughout the land. (Loud applause.) He continued:

The Processis seem in allert, however, invertigated in

The Denocrats seem to attach immense importance to The Deficerals seem to a their innerhal importance to a name. They tell us of the Old Roman. (Derisive laughter.) An old Roman. Shades of Jackson and of Jeffersen! An old Roman. Why, when the people of this city saw him, when the Democrats even of this city saw him, they should out almost as one man, "Oh, saw and, they should our armost as the man, "Oh, stuff" (laughter), "Give us a rest." (Renewed laughter,) "Hats for your old Reman," (Continued laughter) Allen G. Thurman has come down from a past generation and has lived long enough to forget the teachings of Jackson and remember these of John C. Calhoun, and of Jackson and remember these of Jackson and remember these of Jackson as character in his day, restreasing that from in the constitution of the dead Confederacy which asserted that no tax should be laid on any imports for purposes of protecting home industry—no doubt because there was home industry at that time in that land of slavery and of thriftless people, who were living on the sweat and toil of their fellow-citizens, who were held in chains, to protect. (Apriluace.)

We have Free Trade in this country and that is all the Free Trade we want. (Applaine.) From occan to ocean, within the boundaries of this bread land, there is Free Trude. (Applause.) That form of Free Trade, that sweeping away of all restrictions to our internal commerce, is what has developed this country and made its progress semething that absolutely appals a man who takes time to study it. (Applianes.) The South do not like to ace this. The result of this is that they want to bring us down to the level of things in England, to their own industrial level, the great disparity between which level and ours serving as a reminder that we were not alone their ours serving as a remark that superiors likewise in the factory and the workshop. (Applause.) It was Free-Traders who precritated the war. We defeated them under the guiding hand of Lincoln and with the good sword of Grant. (Applause.) It is Free Traders who eiphaing this battle now, and we will defeat them, (Applause.)

VIEWS OF EX-CONGRESSMAN MASON. Ex-Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicage, vas the next speaker. This is some of what he said:

The first claim by the Democrats is that the Mills bill The first claim by the Democrats is that the Mins but is not a free trade bill because it reduces the the duty from 47 per cent to 40 per cent. This is absolutely untrue, for they place upon the free list hundreds of articles produced and manufactured in this country. Where is the 40 per cent protection for the fainter who raises vegetables or wood? Where is the 40 per cent protection for those who manufacture limits or said. The second false-back consultants with Democratic contors is that the bood promulgated by the Democratic orntors is that the articles upon the free list are raw materials. As to the surplus, we haven't any practical surplus a

Of the surplus accumulated in the past, even if we have \$130,000,000, we owe, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, about \$230,000,000, in less than two years, as represented by Government bonds which can be bought and paid for at par. I asked a Democratic statesman the other day what he would do with those maturing bonds after the surplus was destroyed. He said, "I would pay those by giving new ones," Lik Wilkins Micawber, who, when he paid an old debt b riving a new note, exclaimed to Mrs. Micawher and the wins: "Thank God that note is paid." (Laughter.) My telends, the best way to use your money is to pay your iebts with it. (Loud applause.) The bondholders would like to continue cutting coupons, but the Republican proposition is to pay debts as they mature. And carry n 1890 on \$230,000,000 the interest is stopped, the noney goes into the hands of its owners, and will be ther enterprises.

It is useless to talk about paying the Government debt

secret organization of Democrats, for the evident pur- relieved by the Bitters.

"Make Housekeepers of

Your Girls" is the subject of an article in the October Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper, now

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aplece for paper and printing and binding. The cost is in getting at it and stopping between.

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

PHILADELPHIA.

pose of putting into operation corrupt election Indiana, and it is believed that, if it does not already extend throughout the State, It will do so before the lose of the campaign. It purports to be a secret society, and under that guise the organization is supposed to be exempt from the legal opposition that fraud in any other form would raise. paid benefits to become members of the order, and one of the initiatory degrees, it is stated, is a pledge to vote for Cleveland, and for Matson and Myers, the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In its decentive character and purposes ocratic secret society that was formed in Indiana in war days, under the name of Knights of the Golden

In connection with this scheme a disclosure is made of one of the methods by which the Democrats are endeavoring to get votes in Indiana. In Owen County a Democratic soldier, George W. Tindail, has indi rectly exhibited to Republican friends copies of two pledges that were sent to him to be signed. quires from him a promise that he will vote for Cleve-land, and the other is from the Democratic State Com-mittee, pledging in return that favorable attention will be given his application for pension, as soon as possible after the election.

AFFIDAVITS FROM A CORNER GROCERY. HARGING GENERAL HARRISON WITH SPEAKING TIL OF THE IRISH-THE STORY DENUED.

Chicago, Oct. 1 (Special).-William Condon, an Irish resident of Bloomington, on September 23 published an affidavit, in which he swore that General Benjamin Harrison, in a speech on November 2, 1876, in Bloom-ington, made use of the fellowing language:

"You all know what they (the Irish) are. If it were not for them we would not need half our penitentiaries, which are almost full of them. They are only good to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for which they receive more than they are worth, as they are no acquisition to the American poeple."

Four others by affidavits supported Condon's state-To-day "The Bloomington Pantagraph" published the afildavits of thirty-four men who were in General Harrison's audience, all of whom flatly contradict Condon's statement, and declare that his charge against Harrison is without foundation in fact and totally untrue; that General Harrison did not use the words attributed to him or any other words of similar enor or effect. Among those who thus testify are

ex-Governor John M. Hamilton, Congressman Rowell, R. M. Benjamin, Messra. D. M. and D. E., Funk, T. C. Kerrick, Colonel John Reid, Messra. Luke Nevin and Edmund O'Connell, a prominent Irishman; Cap-tain A. C. Sweetzer, Past Commander Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, and J. H. Thency, late receiver of the Lake Erie and Western Railway.

William Condon is the keeper of a corner grocery in Bloomington. He is attracting a great deal of attention at present and the Democrats are making much he had often heard his father speak of Harrison's speech, and when the nominations were made he hur-Later, he was much astonished to learn that the papers had found out about it. He hurri d home and found that his father had written a private letter to a friend in Golden, Col., and that that friend had had it published with all the story of Harrison in it and the statement that 8,000 Irishmen of Bloomington would vote against Harrison. His father having ever written the last statement. His father denied the letter was published, they got a letter from Chairman Brice, of the Democratic National Committee, asking about it. After this letter came his father made the alidavit, and then went to look for ali-davits to support it. He had five published and knew of more, so that in ad he would have eleven, some being of men who had heard his father talk

about it.

"The Pantagraph" of November 2, 1876, does not aliade to any remarks by General Harrison on the litsh question. General Harrison was followed by Lawrence Weldon and A. M. Swope, of Kentneky. Mr. Swope aliaded to the colored men, reading extracts from Southern papers on the colored men and the Irish.

FOUR THOUSAND WOMEN TO VOTE IN BOSTON. Boston, Oct. 1.-The assessment of women who estre to vote for school committee at the coming municipal election closed at 10 o'clock to-night. Over 4.000 were assessed to-day, making the total number 25,149, of whom more than one-rall are said to be

HORSES AND CARRIAGES DESTROYED.

FIRE IN A STABLE UNDER A TENEMENT-HOUSE IN SIXTEENTH-ST. YESTERDAY MORNING.

Flames were discovered at 4 o'clock restentay norning in James O'Connor's livery stable on the West Sixteenth-st., which is separated from St. Francis Xavier's Church only by the college library building. When the O'Connor family, living over the stable, woke up, the entire house was full of uffocating smoke, and occupants of the upper stories were running to the roff. Seventeen vehicles were on the stable floor and twelve horses were stabled in the basement. The fire had started in a two-story rear extension. O'Connor got into the stable, make ng his way through the smake with difficulty. He at the halters of six horses and drove the frightened animals out.

Mrs. Sprague, living on the third floor of the house, was the first person to be awakened by the smoke. She aroused the other members of her family and singled for the roof, spreading the alarm on the way. The McCornick and Moore families also made their way through the scuttle to the roof of the adjoining library building. In her flight Mrs. McCormick stepped through a shylight and cut her bare foot.

ped through a skylight and cut her bare foot. The pricests let the femilies down into the church buildings and prepared for flight. O's onnor marrowly escaped being burned in trying to rescue the horsest. The rear extension was burned out, and the coaches, cales and buggles on the stable floor were ruined. The loss on six horses burned and on other property was said to be about \$2,000. After the families had returned to the rooms over the stable flow words complained that they had been rubbed by either fremen or policemen. Mrs. Sprague said that she left \$25 in her rooms and the money was gone when she returned. Mrs. Morian, who buarded with Mrs. Sprague, said that a geld watch had been stolen from her room. Their complaint will by investigated.

or occasional transit across the "illimitable wetness" is productive of grievous qualms, especially when it is there is but little prospect of paying our debts with the Democratic Administration it is only necessary to all whe are eccasionally or frequency called upon to be been expended. Stumen Batters, he blidges are buffeted," should take along Hestether's Stumen Batters, he blidges are buffeted, should take along Hestether's Stumen Batters, he finest known antifacte for sea steiness, malaria, billionsness and disorders of the stemach and bowels. Many travellers by gallroad, with delicate stomachs and nerves, likewise suffer severely on rough. These will find the Bitters surely helpful and consolitory. Travelling, even in swift, steady and commodians steam, ships and sumptuous ralpes. DEMOCRATS SECRETLY BANDED FOR FRAUD. indianapolis, Oct. 1 (Special).—The existence of a weather, kidney troubles and debility, are effectually